

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1865.

The Evacuation of Petersburg.

There is reason, says the Washington Star, of Monday, to believe that the rebels are positively contemplating the evacuation of Petersburg. This movement has been rendered necessary by the extent of their lines and the unparalleled thinning of their ranks by desertion. The position occupied by the enemy's extreme right was valuable only so long as supplies were forwarded by the Southside railroad; and the capture of Wilmington having made that road unavailable for transportation, the sacrifice necessary to the protection of that line is no longer an object. During the last few weeks formidable defenses have been thrown up along the north bank of the Appomattox, and mounted with seventeen heavy guns, bearing on the salient approaches. Others are being placed in position, and the statements of deserters from day to day confirm the report that on the completion of this new line, Petersburg will be abandoned. By this movement Lee will so contract his right as to form a right angle of his line, a portion of which would then be always in a favorable position for supporting the rest in case of an attack from General Grant. The enemy long since ceased to make any vigorous demonstrations upon our lines, but has confined himself to the defensive, and maneuvering for the purpose of inducing us to attack well fortified positions.

State News.

We learn from the *Fond du Lac Press* that Gen. Hamilton has been, or is about to be, appointed Provost Marshal of the Fourth Congressional District, vice Captain Phillips, who has resigned. Gen. Hamilton, will, it is thought, except the position, in obedience to numerous solicitations. — Kenosha county, never behind in good works, the *Telegraph* says, has raised her quota and is therefore entirely free from the draft. — The *Shawano Journal* says Dr. Davis, who is ever alive to the interests played under his charge, has issued a stringent order against substitute brokers plying their abominable and villainous occupation amongst the Indians. The government employees are directed to arrest any flesh broker found tampering with the Indians. We can assure that detestable class that their liberty, if nothing more, will not be safe if they are caught practicing their man-stealing vocation again, as our citizens, the Indians and their Chief and the Government employees have firmly resolved that this vile and atrocious scheme of robbery upon an uninformed and unenlightened people shall cease. — The Beaver Dam *Argus* says: On Thursday last we saw on the street a large, ugly looking animal, a species of wild cat, killed by Mr. Henry Nelson, the second of the kind he has killed this winter. He informed us that after wounding the animal in a tree top, it attempted to pounce down upon him, when he instantly fired again, and brought the animal to the ground. These animals are generally called the "cat tiger," as they are not the genuine wild cat, differing in several respects from that animal. The woods a few miles below the city are infested with them.

There is information from Richmond to the effect that Lee's project for the future military operations of the Confederacy was to make a defensive quadrangle, with Richmond as one of its angles. The four points of the quadrangle were to be manned each with 60,000 negro troops, who could, it was thought, be relied on for defensive duty, leaving Lee at liberty with his white army as a movable one to march in any direction threatened. The failure of the rebel Congress to promptly pass the measures arming the negroes, and the rapid advance of Sherman and Sheridan meantime, have now made Lee's plan impracticable, probably.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. — James Harlan, of Iowa, who has received the appointment of Secretary of the Interior, was born in Clark County, Illinois, August 26th, 1820. He graduated at Indiana University in 1845, was Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa in 1847, and President of the Iowa Wesleyan University in 1853. The Iowa legislature, in 1854, elected him to the United States Senate, to succeed Augustus C. Dodge, and afterwards re-elected him to serve till 1867. He was formerly a whig, but joined the republican party after the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

DECISION BY THE BANK CONTROLLER. — The Milwaukee *News* of Saturday says: We learn that Bank Controller Ramsey telegraphed to this city yesterday, to the effect that, in exchanging bank securities for circulation, in case of banks secured both by federal and State stock, he should not permit the banks to withdraw federal stocks extensively, but should so apportion the stocks withdrawn as to maintain the relative quantities of State and federal stocks left in his hands.

The *Sandusky Register* says that eighteen months ago a number of prisoners were sent to Johnson's Island convicted as spies for the Confederates in Kentucky. The execution of their sentence was postponed in each case until further orders. The last four of these were sent off on Monday last to City Point for exchange. Eight or nine persons at different times have been sent to the Island, convicted as spies, but no one convicted of that offense has been executed.

A Chicago correspondent of the New York *Times* tells the following bit of truth concerning the Chicago Stock Exchange: "Our Stock Exchange is getting to be a great institution. The transactions in gold frequently amount to \$400,000 per day, while I suppose the whole crowd could not raise \$10,000 of the precious stuff to save their souls. This diversion of the gambling spirit has the effect to leave the grain market more regular and quiet."

Legislative Correspondence.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MADISON, March 11th, 1865.

Editors Gazette.—It would have been strange if the wide-spread excitement occasioned by the high-handed action of the Milwaukee bank regency, had not promptly found expression in the legislative halls; and undoubtedly, in accordance with the general feeling of the masses on the subject, the following pertinent document from the School-Land Commissioners, was read in both Houses:

Hon. Wyman Spooner, Lieut. Governor and President of the Senate:

Sir: It is apparent to us, in view of recent events, that soon a portion of the bills of Wisconsin State Banks, and ultimately all, must go out of circulation. The sudden refusal of some of the State banks to receive many of these bills, naturally tends to excite alarm, which, unless checked by the exhibition of the facts to the people, will result in a depreciation of the currency, and a loss to the holders. We suppose that to some extent this effect is unavoidable, inasmuch as the bonds of our State, which form the basis and security of a part of that currency, have never been pressed upon the Eastern market, and in consequence, cannot be converted at once into cash. We have, however, not a shadow of doubt that these bonds are sure to be paid, principal and interest, to the last cent, and we have no hesitation in using the power conferred upon us by law, of investing in them the principal of the School Fund and other trust funds under our control, as fast as they may become available in our hands. We are morally certain that no safer disposition can be made of these monies, nor any which will be more satisfactory or beneficial to the people of this State. Inasmuch as the bills of the State Banks are easily convertible into these bonds, and would form a medium of effecting such conversion, convenient to the people, and inasmuch as we deem it desirable to encourage the purchase of the State bonds, in order to increase the funds above mentioned, we have determined, both as a measure of justice and expediency, having in view permanent as well as present advantages, to continue to receive the bills of all Wisconsin State Banks, not in process of liquidation, in payment of the principal sum now owing to the State on account of any of these funds, and also in payment of funds heretofore sold entirely for cash.

We make this communication to the honorable body over which you preside, in order that your resolution, being made known to the Legislature, may be the subject of their action, if not in accordance with their views.

Very respectfully yours,
LEWIS FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of State.
SAM'L D. HASTING,
State Treasurer.
WINFIELD SMITH,
Attorney General.

Commissioners, ex-officio, of School and University Lands.

Afterwards the following appropriate resolutions offered by Senator Smith, were adopted by both Houses: in the Senate by a vote of nineteen to two, only Senators Clark and Reed voting in the negative; WHEREAS, It has heretofore been the policy of this State to create a currency for the use of our people, based upon unquestionable securities provided for its ultimate redemption, among which the bonds of our own State have been regarded equal to any as safe and desirable investments; WHEREAS, In consequence of the existing rebellion, it has been deemed expedient by the Congress of the United States in order to diminish the amount of bank bills in circulation, to impose a tax upon the currency of State banks so heavy as to compel its withdrawal; and WHEREAS, The bills of the banks created under our own laws must, for these reasons, be forced to redemption; and in some instances the bonds deposited by these banks may be suddenly thrown upon an unprepared market:

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the obligation of the State to pay its bonds is most sacred and unquestionable; that nothing shall be omitted on our part to maintain to the utmost the credit of the State and to vindicate its honor; that it is the judgment of this Legislature, and we feel warranted in pledging the faith of the people, that we will attempt to ever be made to create the fulfillment of the obligations assumed by the State.

Resolved further, That we deem the support of the currency of our State banks worthy of our best efforts, being so intimately connected with the credit of our bonds and of such importance to the welfare of the people that we will adopt any reasonable and proper measures calculated to sustain that currency and prevent loss thereon, and that we will not hesitate if necessary, to impose such tax or taxes for that object as shall speedily result in abolishing that currency and retaining all the State funds that are likely to be thrown upon the market.

Resolved, That the proposed action of the School Land Commissioners, as this day communicated to the Legislature, to receive Wisconsin currency in payment of State Lands, and the principal sum due the State on account of its various trust funds, meets with our unqualified approval.

In connection with the hasty and injudicious action of the bankers in so sudden, by disturbing the State currency, it is rumored that the well known bankers of Milwaukee who sign the list, and who during some days of the past week could be seen in the legislative halls, were before the Judiciary Committee advocating the merits of the bill providing for insurance companies investing in State bonds. The reception of their arguments by that committee and the result of their observations of the feeling of the members on the bill, probably convinced them that something should be done to bring the condition of the currency of the State forcibly before the people's representatives, and hence on their hasty return to their metropolitan home, their names are seen on a list of bankers, who coolly proclaim that until certain conditions are complied with, no more State bank-bills will be receivable in their transactions. Such conduct might be expected from the flash bankers who figure in the glaring prospectuses of sham stock companies, but from settled and respectable bankers of this State, and especially of him who headed the list, it is indeed inexplicable.

Perhaps he has done his best, but it seems to me that a man of his weight, substance and character could have done himself and State more justice in what the bankers term "this crisis," than in signing such a statement. It has become too common to look for patriotic and self-sacrificing actions on the battle-fields of the country and nowhere else. I want to see these actions in the national and State councils and in every public and private enterprise. They

should in such a time as this, be all prevailing, and I firmly believe that if the bankers signing that statement had been of the same opinion they would never have signed it. Before causing what the plainest thinking man sees to be an unnecessary and avoidable flurry in the State currency, they should have consulted with the State officers and legislature and pulled together like thoughtful business men, in easily and sensibly arranging the difficulty. In this view the weak and trembling statement they sign compares very unfavorably with the manly and vigorous communication of the State officers and the resolutions of the legislature and makes them appear like Iago's purse, "poor indeed."

Notwithstanding this action of the Milwaukee bankers, there is a confident feeling here that the currency—they interdict will only cause a temporary inconvenience to the holders.

The resolution ordering 10,000 copies of an emigration document in the Danish language has been adopted by both Houses.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate is a memorial to Congress for the establishment of retreats for disabled soldiers, and the Senate has passed a bill to provide for the establishment of State Agencies for the relief and care of sick and disabled Wisconsin soldiers.

A bill is introduced in the Assembly authorizing the payment of the interest on Wisconsin bonds in coin.

The Assembly have adopted a resolution inviting Senator Van Wyck to give his lecture on "Italy" in their chamber next Thursday evening.

Some brokerage agents are in trouble in the bull pen at Camp Randall on a charge of aiding in filling the quota of Illinois with Wisconsin men, and the wish that the military authorities may put them through the hardest they can is strong and general. In the belief that pluck, patriotism and honesty is the best policy for now and forever, I remain your

YANKEE TRUSTEE.

Letter from Clinton.

Editors Gazette.—As "Thresher" seems to be so much engaged with his "machine" since the jubilee occasioned by the filling of our quota, thus relieving him from all apprehensions on account of the draft, and since "Brexit" has become so very brief, I am fearful the outside world will remain uninformed of what is transpiring in our town, and I thought it time some light should be given as to our present condition and future prospects. There is considerable change of property going on in both real and personal and if we wake up in the morning to hear that our neighbor has sold out, it almost ceases to be a surprise, on account of its frequent occurrence. Auction sales are all the go, though it is often hard to make sales except to side bidders. A few warm days last week set the farmers all agog for making preparations for the spring campaign in the fields; but the past few days have "cooled" them down a little and the sleds have again come in use and the stores and other places of resort are crowded with people who seem to have nothing to do but learn news.

In the meantime our friend H. B. Hawley, of Jefferson county, came down here and invited several of us to meet him at the house of Esq. Willis, when he explained to us his observations of the habits of the chinch bugs, and his mode of destroying them in his own fields the past season. But those who did not accept his invitation for fear of humbug have thus chosen rather to lose their crops by the other bugs. There is another destroyer that has lately received a check in our village. The liquor sellers have been pounced upon by the officers of the law and their career stopped for awhile and, if our people do their duty at the next town meeting, our village may become a pattern of sobriety and order. Let the friends of Temperance be wide awake and we may yet crush the monster and save our community from disorder and shame.

Preparations are being made for doing a lively business here the coming season. WYMAN'S new store is nearly finished in fine style and will soon be filled with goods to fit; and the other stores are bound to match it if possible. W. H. Snyder has resigned the Postoffice, and W. Irving Hartshorn has been appointed Postmaster. No more until we have deeper.

PETROLEUM.

About Bees—Reply to "Rock."

Editors Gazette.—In your issue of March 9th Mr. "Rock," as he calls himself, says my article in March 2d needs *correction or more proof*, and then goes on to make an assertion and gives no proof or reasoning whatever. Now, Mr. "Rock," come out and give your real name. I see no reason for concealing it unless your assumed name betrays it. I did say in March 2d that no brood comb should be used more than three years as each hatching bee leaves his blanket in his cell behind him, which is constantly growing smaller, for in that time, if they have a fertile queen, allowing eighteen days to hatch a worker from the egg, and the breeding season to average eight months, there would be thirteen bees in a single season. This for three years would be thirty-nine blankets or, coatings behind them. What say you to this, Mr. "Rock." Besides, as I stated, in the aviciousness of bees to gather something they will sometimes fill up their cells, if they have not a fertile queen, with bee-bread. Hence unfit it for brood comb. They may live possibly eight years, but I have never seen or known positively any cases of longer standing, and the majority are not over three or four years old.

Now, Mr. "Rock," if you will take the pains to compare some new comb with that which is four years old, you will see the point. I have lost a stock this winter in a common hive which on examination had nearly every cell filled with bee-bread, especially the inner combs which were used for brood, and this was the cause of their not swarming the past season. And now Messrs. Editors, see

what a snuff he gives patent hives! I really suspect he is one of those who have been sold, and like the man who got run over by the cars, he curses all railroads after that.

In conclusion let me say, by the aid of patent hives my bees paid me about \$— to the stock, reckoning the number I started in the spring, thus: Ten stocks surplus, besides wintering 480 lbs. of honey @ \$30c. \$144.00; three natural and five artificial, worth \$64.00; making in all \$208.00. If any one has beat this let him report.

Mr. R. your chance is good, and Messrs. Editors my bees will make one box for you to confiscate the coming season, and if you permit, I will give the requisites of a complete hive in your next.

JAS. BULLARD.

Buying Gold makes one a Rebel.

There is instruction and example in the following incident narrated to us by a Pennsylvania friend.

An honest Schuylkill County German merchant, who had been prospered and had accumulated more money than he could employ as capital in his business, came to a patriotic banker in Philadelphia and said:

"I have got some money, and I want you to buy me some gold."

"Why, Schultz, what do you want gold for? That isn't a thing to sell in your store."

"I know that—but I want to make some money on de rise of gold. Peoples say it is going up, and I tink I may make a toun-dollar."

"Schultz, you dear old fellow, don't you know that if you buy gold you will be a Rebel?"

"No?" said Schultz, with a tone of resentment in his wonder.

"Suppose you buy \$10,000 of gold. Suppose that some morning you read in the papers in big letters: 'Terrible disaster to the Union cause! Grant's army routed and destroyed!! The Rebels marching on Washington!!'

"I should say that was tam paid news," excitedly interrupted the German.

"Yes, but wouldn't you say right off, 'dis however, will put gold up—paid for the Union cause? No, bad, but it is good for my ten thousand?'" Don't you see Schultz, that in buying gold you instantly make the interests of the rebels your interests—that you bribe yourself to succeed, and to wish your country and your countrymen to fail? And if these unholy desires, Schultz, don't define a rebel, there is no language to define one. Don't you see that buying gold inevitably turns honest, patriotic, devoted men like you, away from the cause which they ought to support; but which they cannot support, because they have made it for their interest not to support it? Don't you see it, dear old fellow?"

"Do sure I do," said the honest man with gravity of manner and humility; and I ax the pardon of the war. Put do whole of dat in Seven-Thirties. My money goes mit my principles.—*Tribeune*.

A DAZZLING BEAUTY.—A Paris letter says the empress, at a late ball, so dazzled the night by a costume covered with gems that the eye instinctively closed, after a moment's gaze, as it does when the cloudless ray of a summer sunshine is too painful from its brightness. She wore a wide Anne of Bretagne girdle, falling several inches over the skirts; a hertha reaching with its pendant to the waist; the throat encircled by a necklace of extraordinary width; a regal tiara above the head, and amongst the soft burn curls behind there dropped strands, meant to recall the sparkling waters of a cascade, all of gorgeous diamonds, and emeralds of the rarest tone. The brightness of the vision fairly startled the guests at the palace, accustomed as they are to the blaze of precious stones. Her majesty looked so delicate, so fragile, so mortal, under all these resplendent decorations, the habitual touch of melancholy which renders her beauty peculiarly interesting was still a shade deeper than usual, and imagination seemed to hear her whisper of "vanity of vanities and all is vanity" mingle with the courteous greeting she graciously bestowed upon the aristocratic throng.

HOW THE MEN FEEL.—The Boston *Traveler* gives the following anecdote from a Wilmington letter:

The rebel videttes and ours are now within a few yards of each other, and on most amicable terms—have exchanged papers with colored soldiers—though Gen. Locke stopped that today. The other night the rebel picket and ours met, each being a new one had missed the road and got outside their line. One party seeing the other, hailed: "Yank—Hullo! who's there?" "John—Relief; who are you?" "Y—We're the relief; what are you relieving?" "J—Pickets of course; are you Yanks?" "Y—Yes; and you're outside your line; fire right!" Each party turned to the right and found his own line.

The Janesville *Gazette* has taken rank as one of the leading papers of the State. Its editorial style shows character and ability, and place it in the front rank as a political, local, moral and family newspaper. Its prospectus which states its claims more fully, yet truthfully, will be found in another column.—*Shawano Journal*.

CITY NOTICES.

FRAGRANT SOZOPONT hardens and invigorates the gums, purifies and perfumes the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth from youth to old age. Sold by all Druggists. mar1343d.

THE GRAND GIFT CONCERT.—It will not have escaped the attention of our readers that Prof. Balch, of Milwaukee, gives a grand concert in Milwaukee on the 22d of March, at which a large number of rich and valuable prizes are to be distributed. The gentlemen engaged with the Professor in this enterprise are substantial and reliable business men, who in the management of a similar entertainment for the past three years have made it a complete success. Dug. King, at the Post Office, is the agent for the sale of tickets in this city and vicinity.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY, DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcohol and stimulants; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility. For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. E. F. Colwell Wholesale agent for Wisconsin. aug23dawl.

ON ALL sides we hear the merits of the Grover & Bakers Sewing-Machine extolled. The ladies declare it the "very best," and prove it to us in so many undeniable facts that we are bound to confess our conviction of the truth of the declaration. What other machine will embroider so beautifully, braid so elegantly, hem so faultlessly, quilt so evenly, stitch so accurately, gather so regularly, operate so easily? None, we conscientiously affirm. 13dawlfe103.

For Business Education, Go to Bryant, Stratton and Spencer's Milwaukee Commercial College. "The best is the cheapest." The college paper is sent free to any address. dawlyre679.

Miscellaneous.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 16th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

Gold-Bearing Bonds

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.	
Two cents	\$100
Ten	\$500
20	\$1000
50	\$5000

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscription. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$200,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscription to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Banks throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Janesville.

ROCK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK of Janesville.

tel25dawlfe65

HERMAN WETTSTEIN.

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Two Doors Below the Postoffice.

Has had an experience of fourteen years at his trade.

EVERY Job will give satisfaction.

RECOMMENDED by all that can appreciate a good and durable Job.

MESSENGER pipes mounted in the best style.

A L. kinds of Jewelry made to order.

NEVER done so pay.

WATCHES, Clocks and Jewelry constantly kept on hand.

ENTIRE satisfaction given or money refunded.

TIMEPIECES of all descriptions repaired and warranted.

TERMS to suit the most economical.

SPECTACLES in great variety constantly kept on hand.

THANKFUL for past favors, he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.

SPECIAL attention is called to my facilities in repairing gold pens.

Y the store two doors below the Postoffice.

NO self-solder blotching done in his shop. tel25dawlfe604

NEW PERFUME

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PEALON'S

"NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PEALON & SON.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Ask for Pealon's—Take no other. Sold by druggists generally.

del25dawlfe622

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the members of the several companies constituting the Fire Department of this city, will meet on the third Monday of March, (20th inst.) at Water Witch Engine House, (No. 24) to nominate and recommend to the Common Council their appointments as Chief Engineer, one First Assistant Engineer and one Second Assistant Engineer, for the ensuing year. Dated Jan. 10th, 1865. JNO MITCHELL, Mayor. mar13dawlfe716

WANTED BY McKEY & BRO.

For which we will pay the highest price. Apply within 30 days from date at McKey & Bro.'s People's Cheap Store, Janesville, March 11th, 1865. dawly

Volunteer Scrip.

For which we will pay the highest price. Apply within 30 days from date at McKey & Bro.'s People's Cheap Store, Janesville, March 11th, 1865. dawly

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS

For medicinal purposes, warranted pure, and can be relied upon in cases of sickness, where a pure article is needed. At PHILLIPS' DRUGSTORE. dawly

Dry Goods.
STRUCK OIL!
NEW YORK
CASH STORE!
FEBRUARY 13th, 1865.
In order to make room for our Spring Stock we shall on and after this date, and until March 1st, sell our

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

FANCY AND STAPLE

AT

25 PER CENT. REDUCTION

From former Prices.

And all other

STAPLE GOODS!

In the same proportion. We shall sell our entire stock of

PLAIDS, PLAIN FRENCH MERINOS,

ALAPACCAS,

And our entire stock of Dress Goods AT COST, and some of them less than cost.

SMITH & BOSTWICK, dec13dawlfe630

Janesville, February 11, 1865.

This Stock Must be Closed Out!

500 pieces Dress Serges and Tissues for Spring dresses, down to 10 cents per yard. All our Clothing, Cloth, &c., thrown on the market.

Pilot Cloth Coats sold at from \$12 to \$14, down to \$8. Overalls down to 75 cents; old price 10 shillings. The largest stock of Carpets in the State, now thrown on the market. No reservation on Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c. All must be closed out without reserve.

AT

Auction now Going on

Immense sales every day.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

Young America

CLOTHING HOUSE!!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OVERCOATINGS, BROADCLOTHS!

Cassimeres & Vestings!

Which I will make up to order

25 PER CENT.

LOWER than they can be bought at any other House.

I also call your attention

